

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

DON'T FISH IN THESE WATERS!

A CHICAGO chap lost \$5,000—his pile—on the stock market. "I'm not kicking," he says. "Now I can settle down to work again. I've served my conscription time—that's all. It's just like Europe. There every man has to serve his time in the army; here every man has to give a part of his life to the financial sharks."

No man is ever beaten so long as his pluck is left. And there may be no real misfortune in the loss of even all a man's money if it leaves him wiser than before. The young man who imagines he can beat the "financial sharks" at their own game cannot be disillusioned too young. The older he is when he gets the lesson, the more he will lose and the harder he will find it to recover. If his sad experience impresses upon his mind effectually the vital fact that success depends upon hustle, not chance, he is getting the best possible return for his money.

It is true that all of us must contribute to the "financial sharks." The trusts levy lifelong tribute. And up to the present time there has been no way discovered for avoiding it. But we need not voluntarily contribute. They take enough from us through prices of commodities and watered stocks—without our bodily plunging into shark-infested waters.—St. Louis Chronicle.

A WIFE WHO CAN WORK.

GROVER CLEVELAND WHITE, a Massachusetts boy of 18, has jilted his sweetheart, 17, and married her mother, a woman of 42, with two sons older than himself. Silly boy—eh? Maybe not. Marriage is not altogether a question of ages.

This young man, though fickle in his affections, has an idea or two of his own not half bad. "Although 42 years old, my wife," he says, "doesn't look to be over 25."

This is a point worth considering. A woman, we know, is no older than she looks—certainly she is no older than she looks to her husband. So long as she is young in his eyes she is safely within the limits. "She knows how to cook," says the young husband, coming to more prosaic defense. "She knows how to wash, iron, mend clothes and keep house, and that's more than a majority of the young girls of the present day know."

Youth fades. Love very often cools in a little while and frequently even congeals in the divorce court. But ability to cook, wash and keep house abides always; and the young man who at 18 has secured to himself such a treasure as this need have no concern for his future.

A wife old enough to be his mother and not averse to hard work must be able to support him; and is not that infinitely better for a young man of 18 than a giddy young thing who can do nothing but love him through a brief honeymoon that dismally ends when the larder runs empty? It would seem that Grover Cleveland White is a wise young man.—Kansas City World.

DECLINE OF NEIGHBORLINESS.

IT has been asserted that one of the regrettable characteristics of our age is the decline of neighborliness. There is a plausible reason for this view to be found in the increasing tendency of the population to flock in cities. There is an old proverb of the Romans, "A great town is a great solitude," which still holds good, and is impressively true of the vast modern municipalities. Long ago, when the English cities were villages compared with the overgrown modern municipalities, a British writer observed that there was not in them that "fellowship" which was in small communities. In patriarchal times there was little difference between a neighbor and a friend, and in districts where the old simplicity of life exists the "neighbors" are usually, in a very accurate sense, friends and

A SOCIAL DILEMMA.

An old custom, now obsolete, in the commercial hotels of England is described in the "Memoirs of Sir Wemyss Reid." Dinner was then served at 1 o'clock for the commercial travelers, and the youngest man present was expected to act as president and to perform the conventional duties. On one occasion Mr. Reid, then a young man, arrived in the town of Preston. He did not know a soul, but was directed to an inn, which he reached just as the 1 o'clock dinner was being served.

The coffee-room, when I entered it, was filled by commercial travelers, all hovering with hungry looks round the table that had been laid for dinner. They seemed relieved when I, as shy a youth as could anywhere be found, entered the room.

Instantly they seated themselves at the table. I looked round for some corner in which I might hide myself from what seemed to me to be their almost voracious gaze, and was filled with alarm when I found that the only seat left vacant was that at the head of the table. A waitress approached me.

"You are president of the day, sir," she said, and motioned me to the vacant seat at the head of the board.

I do not think I was ever more miserable or more frightened in my life than when, under her imperious direction, I took my seat and met the gaze of a dozen hungry men. On the sideboard stood the soup-tureens, the waiting-maids beside them, but not a cover

was lifted or a motion made, and dead silence filled the room. I sat in blushing bewilderment, waiting for the dinner to be served.

Suddenly, from the other end of the table, a harsh voice issued from the lips of a burly, red-faced man:

"Mr. President, if you are a Christian you'll perhaps be good enough to say grace, and let us get to our dinner, which we want very badly."

I managed to stammer forth the formula of my childhood. But I was incapable of maintaining the deception in which I had been innocently involved, and taking my courage in both hands, I told the company that I was not a commercial traveler, and as I knew nothing of the usages of a commercial table, would beg the gentleman at the other end of the table to take upon himself the duties of president.

There was a burst of laughter, and good humor was immediately restored, and I was allowed to look, a silent spectator.

OVERSHOES IN GERMANY.

Use of This Article is Increasing in Kaiser's Realm.

Consul Hurst, writing from Plauen, believes it will be of interest to American overshoe exporters to know that American rubbers are scantily represented in that city, which possesses 105,000 progressive inhabitants and has a climate resembling that of the New England States.

While the people do not employ this footwear to the extent prevalent in the United States, its use is increasing, perhaps more for women and children than for men. It is a habit further encour-

aged by the advertising of domestic producers, and there is no valid excuse why American rubber overshoes should not have an equal place with other makes.

There are two manufacturing concerns that now dominate the market, one near Hamburg, the other at St. Petersburg, which exports widely. The overshoe in demand is rather low and heavily constructed, and all on sale in Plauen are pointed in shape, following the style of the shoe in vogue. Storm slippers are not usually kept in stock, as there seems to be little demand for this variety. The buckle article of rubber and waterproof cloth is not used here. Although American shoes are on sale, they are without exception of the largest widths made by American manufacturers, shaped up with rather narrow toes, so that they approximate the prevailing fashion. The overshoe that must be furnished to the trade should meet the local style of shoe, a style, however, that does not rapidly change. While from point of durability it may be granted that the foreign overshoes and the American may be alike, the latter, especially those shown on this market, while somewhat lighter in weight, generally surpasses in elegance and fineness of quality European grades.

THE PREACHER AND THE NEWSPAPER.

SEVERAL good points were made by Bishop Fallows in an address before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in a meeting at Philadelphia upon the attitude of the modern pulpit to the press. The argument was that the minister should use the newspaper as one of the most effective agents for assisting him in his chosen work. In the first place, its style should be followed by the preacher. The ideal newspaper article, the bishop said, is sharp, short and to the point. It is designed to catch the eye and hold the attention.

There was a time when the minister was much more influential relatively than he is to-day. This does not imply any diminution in the regard paid to the cloth or less interest in the theme which should be at the foundation of every sermon. It simply recognizes that modern society, with fast mails, telegraph, telephone, and improved mechanical devices has developed the newspaper into a daily encyclopedia of information, illustration, and inspiration, which materially lessens the labors of the minister and at the same time proves one of his greatest aids in the general improvement of moral and social conditions toward which he ever strives. The individual minister makes his voice heard only by a limited number. The newspaper, with its association with agencies for the transmission of important items to all other journals of its class, makes its influence felt round the world.—Chicago Tribune.

TWO-CENT RAILWAY FARES.

THE Ohio legislature this winter passed a two cent per mile passenger fare bill covering all railroads in the State. Two cent fare has been operated on the many roads in New York State for a number of years. The Iowa legislature killed the two cent a mile railway fare bill for that State. Of course conditions are different in Iowa, the population is not so dense as in Ohio or New York, but the sentiment for cheaper railway fares is growing and probably within another year some way out of the difficulty may be found. No one wishes to hamper the railway companies in their efforts to operate their lines at profit. Because of crooked work in certain directions the railways of the country have come in for a great deal of unfavorable criticism of late, some of which has been deserved, but a good fair survey of the situation in a general way shows that the railways have been instrumental in building up the business of the country and have done more than any other one institution in making this the foremost nation so far as domestic trade and intercourse is concerned. Where the population is thick enough, reduced railway fares pay the companies because cheaper fares induce more travel, but this rule will not apply in every case. The railway men themselves usually are the best to judge and they have been reducing fares for business purposes alone. The inhabitants of Iowa have a right to demand the lowest possible passenger rate commensurate with the service given. The tendency is for cheaper fares and we are sure to get them.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

Leon Gambetta, the maker of the last republic of France, the man who deposed Napoleon III., was the son of an almost destitute Italian who had come to Cahors, France. The elder Gambetta and his wife owned a little bazaar and grocery, where Leon assisted them through his early childhood. When he was still very young he was sent to the school of the Jesuits at Mau-



LEON GAMBETTA.

con. He was a mere boy when an unfortunate accident occurred which was of such serious consequences that for a time the boy's sight was despaired of. While he was watching a cutter drill the handle of a knife, Gambetta came too near. The foil broke and a piece of it entered the right eye, entirely destroying the sight of it. The left eye was sympathetically affected, and Gambetta was handicapped all through his life by this fear of total blindness.

Despite this he studied to such purpose that he prepared himself to be admitted to the Sorbonne in Paris. His father was opposed to the young man's purpose of becoming a lawyer, and refused to give him any assistance. Gambetta struggled through the direst need at this period, but attained the result he strove for. He had to wait eighteen months for his first brief, but it was not long after that real fame came to him in a day by his defense of Delichuzes, leader of the opposition to the empire.

His bravery in the attack won for him the confidence of the republicans and began for him his splendid career of triumph.

SPAIN'S QUEEN ON OUR STAMPS.

Isabella the First Woman's Face to Appear on American Postage.

Queen Isabella of Spain was the first woman whose portrait was printed on United States postage stamps, says the New York Post. When the postoffice department decided in 1902 to bring out an entire new series, it was suggested that it would be a graceful thing to place the likeness of a woman upon one of the new issues. The idea met with instant approval. The department invited persons interested to send in the names of famous American women eligible for the honor of a place in the gallery of postal issues. As might have been supposed, a number of names of illustrious women were forwarded, but a large plurality favored bestowing the distinction upon Martha Washington, wife of the first President of the United States. It was decided that Martha Washington's likeness should be substituted for that of Gen. Sherman on the 8-cent stamp.

The next question was to discover a suitable portrait of Mrs. Washington and this occasioned no little difficulty. Portraits of this "first lady of the land" appeared to be hard to find—in fact, but one or two pictures were at all suitable, though the entire country was ransacked by stamp collectors and others in the effort to find some new portrait. The stamp is printed in a delicate lavender shade and has been declared to be one of the most artistic the United States has ever issued.

The discussion to place the likeness of Martha Washington upon a postage stamp supplanting one of the great generals of the civil war, was duly exploited. It was declared that to Mrs. Washington would belong the distinction of being the first woman to be so honored, until a collector called attention to the fact that the claim had been pre-empted ten years previously by Queen Isabella. Attention was directed to the \$4 stamp of the Columbian series, issued to commemorate the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Upon this stamp appeared the likenesses of Queen Isabella and Christopher Columbus, side by side in ovals, the stamps being twice as large as our current issue.

In addition to the large portrait on the \$4 stamp, Isabella is depicted on the 5-cent denomination, where she sits upon her throne and listens to Columbus as he appeals to her for aid in fitting out his ships. The 8-cent stamp depicts Isabella restoring Columbus to favor; the 10-cent denomination represents Columbus introducing to Ferdinand and Isabella the Indians, who returned with him. Isabella sits upon her throne and hears the official announcement of Columbus of his discovery, according to the scene on the 15-cent stamp, and upon the \$1 denomination is engraved the dramatic scene where the queen offers to pledge her jewels to aid Columbus in his undertaking. The picture on the \$3 stamp shows Columbus describing to Isabella

his third voyage to the western hemisphere. Thus it appears that Queen Isabella has been exploited upon seven United States postage stamps.

The stamps of Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, bearing the likeness to Queen Isabella, II., have always been favorites with collectors, and the Columbian stamps, issued by the United States in 1893, upon which her ancestor is depicted seven times, were perhaps the most popular series of stamps ever issued, although the two-colored Pan-American, or "Buffalo Exposition," stamps pressed them hard in popular favor. The placing of the large portrait of Isabella upon the \$4 Columbian stamp is the only instance where one government thus honored a person from another country.

ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT.

First to Have Vermiform Appendix Removed Living in Denver.

Confined in St. Luke's hospital, having recently undergone an operation on one of her fingers, which had become deformed from a break and which was straightened, is Miss Mary H. Gartside, who has the distinction of being the first person on record to have the vermiform appendix removed.

It was because of this operation, which was purely experimental and which was resorted to in the last extreme, that the possibility of removing the appendix was discovered.

Dr. W. W. Grant of this city was the surgeon in charge, says the Denver Times. The case is famous the world over. The Grant home, in Pennsylvania avenue, is one of the places in the city which the megaphone man on the searing Denver automobile always points out, commenting on the fact that there lives the doctor who performed the first operation for appendicitis and, he was in the habit of adding, the patient died, until one day last summer a tourist when told about the house became much interested, and when the man added that the patient had died arose in her seat and denied the statement in vigorous terms, declaring that it was untrue, as she knew the patient well.

The subject of that first known operation for appendicitis is Miss Gartside, who lives in Minneapolis, and today, at the age of 42, is hale and hearty, with no sign of her former trouble. The case is written up in all medical books, and the knowledge that Miss Gartside is again in Denver is a matter of interest in the medical world, and she has been the subject of much attention from the physicians in the city.

A history of the case is found in the Colorado Medicine. The article is prefaced by a note that states that investigations show that this case antedates all others by more than two years. When the operation was performed in January, 1885, there was no antecedent or contemporary history of such a case, and Dr. Grant, after studying the case, decided that it would be possible to remove the appendix, and without the scratch of a pen to guide him opened the abdomen and removed the appendix. The operation was performed at the Gartside home, in Davenport, Iowa.

ELEPHANTS GOING UP.

Quoted at \$280 a Vertical Foot, Instead of \$240 Two Years Ago.

"A 5-foot elephant costs this spring," said the animal expert, "\$1,400, as against \$1,200, for which such elephants could be bought two years ago."

"Elephants, like all other wild animals, are growing scarcer with the settlement of the globe, and their prices tend upward. More small elephants than big ones are imported because they cost less to begin with and because they are easier and safer to transport and showmen like them, too, because the young elephants are more tractable and easier to train. And small elephants are attractive anyway. "Then the elephant is a hardy animal in captivity, and it is naturally long-lived, and the young elephant increases in value with its growth; and so, with their prices tending upward, young elephants are good property."

Uncle Joe as Umpire.

Uncle Joe Cannon and about half the members of the House went down the river to a planked-shad party given by the local Board of Trade, says a Washington letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They organized a ball game and put Uncle Joe in as umpire. He was spry as a cat and made some marvelous decisions. His star performance was when Gen. George Harries, having made a home run, started round the bases a second time.

"You're out!" shouted Uncle Joe.

"Why?" demanded Harries.

"I am entitled to run until they find the ball."

"Not at all," the umpire said firmly. "Your time has expired."

Not Popular.

"That man seems to be successful enough, but nobody has any use for him. What's the matter?"

"His only implements of progress are a hammer and a muck rake."—Detroit Free Press.

Every farmer has dreams that some day the spring on his farm will attract summer visitors.